Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. IV.] THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1804. [No. 1140.

Public Sale.

ON FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,
RUM
In hhds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Bandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and } in boxes,
Mould and dipt Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
&c.——ALSO,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,
Duffils, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,
Serges, Elasticks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Callicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,
India Muslins and Table Clothes,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

August 29.

ARMINIAN SKELETON.

Subscriptions are received at the Book Store of COTTOM and STEWART, for a BOOK entitled,

THE SKELETONS:
Or, the Arminian Anatomized, and
The Carnal Preacher Dissected.
In two Parts.

Part I. The Arminian, or doctrine of Universal Charity pursued, taken, examined, tried, condemned, executed, and anatomized.

Part. II. The *Carnal Preacher Dissected*, with comments on several dark passages of scripture. In a series of letters, written at various times to friends in the country.

☞ *Conditions, &c. are left at the above store.*

It is the opinion of several respectable clergymen, that the above book contains the ground work and principles of genuine piety, as it manifestly proves, from the sciptures of truth, that the doctrine of free will and universal redemption is unfounded.

FRESH FRUIT.

JOHN A. BURFORD,
Late Dyson's Store,) Prince Street, has this day received, per brig Rachel from Cadiz, brig Brothers Return from Amsterdam, and sch't Sparrow from Antigua,
4000 lbs. soft shell'd Almonds,
3000 Oranges,
30 bls. Limes, packed in their natural soil,
49 boxes Muscadel and Bloom Raisins, by the box or retail,
Fresh Lemonds,
Sherry Wine of a superior quality,
And real Holland Gin.
Has always on Hand,
A general Assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, &c.

☞ The above articles are all in good order and of and excellent quality.

Aug. 22. d

FALL GOODS.

JONAH THOMPSON and SON
HAVE RECEIVED
Per the ship United States from Liverpool, a part of their
FALL ASSORTMENT,
and are in daily expectation of the remainder via Baltimore.

Oct. 1. d3m

LOST.

Yesterday forenoon between Messrs. Ricketts, Newton and Co. store and the Coffee House a Cornelian stone for a seal with a coat of arms engraved on it. It can be of no use to any person but the owner. If found and left at this office, a reward of Two Dollars will be given.

October 18. d

CORN

Wanted in the ear at Cameron Mills, for which a generous price will be given CASH.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

October 9. d

JUST PUBISHED,

(Price one dollar in boards)
AND FOR SALE BY
ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,
A FAMILY TOUR
THROUGH THE
BRISISH EMPIRE,
Containing some accounts of its
NATURAL & ARTIFICIAL CURIOSITIES
HISTORY & ANTIQUITIES;
INTERSPERSED WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES.
Particularly adapted to the amusement and instruction of
YOUTHS.
BY PRICILLA WAKEFIELD.
ILLUSTRATED WITH
A HANDSOME COLOURED MAP
OF ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

Just Received,
AND FOR SALE ASABOVE,
THE POETICAL WORKOF

	Cent
Miton, Pope, Thompson, Akenside Armstrong and Green, in handsome pocketvolumes, ornamented with copperplates, and gilt backs, price pervolume	100
Transactions of the society forthe promotion of Agriculture, Arts and Manufactures, instituted in the state of New York, 8vo.	225
The Law of Executors and Administrators, by Samuel Toller, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law.	250
Dr. Laune's Plea for Non Conformists.	75
Toplady on Predistination.	75
Baxter's Saints Everlasting Rest.	100
The Pious Christian, by Bishop Hay.	100
Observations on the Medical and Domestic management of the consumption, on tdo pwer of Digitalis Purpurea, and on the hcure of Scrophula, by Thomas Bedoees, M. D.	106
Carey's American Monitor,	62½
Blare's Lecture's 2 vol. octavo,	400
Immortal Mentor,	100
Harrison's Grammar,	25
Moores Strictures, on Female Education,	100
Jackson's Bookkeeping	150
Reve's devout Exercise of the Heart.	62½
Stuben's Military Dicipline,	500½

A variety of Childrens Books, ornamented with Copper Plates. A large supply of superfine vellum paper, common writing paper, quills, wafers, &c. &c.

Nov. 7. d.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Has just received the followiug articles,
12 Pipes London P. Madeira Wine, of a superior quality,
Old Port Wine in hhds. qr. Casks and Bottles,
Burgundy in Bottles,
Sherry in qr. Casks,
Cogniac Brandy,
Jamaica Spirits,
Ho and Gin,
Peach Brandy, very old,
Whiskey,
Loaf, and Muscovado Sugars,
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, } *TEAS of the latest Importation.*
Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace,
Allspice, Black Pepper,
Ground Ginger, Salt Peter,
Soap by the box,
British Sail Canvas,
Russia Duck, first quality,
German Ticklenburgs, and Osnaburgs,
Coarse Hats in cases,
Juniper Berries in bags,
Stone Ware,
15 qr. Casks English Battle Gun Powder, in pound papers sealed,
1 Large Scale Beam with Box Ends,
And Scales compleat of a superior quality.

Nov. 8. d.

LOST OR MISLAID,

About four weeks ago a note negoeiable at the Bank of Alexandria, dated 18th August 1804, druwn by George N. Lyles, payble sixty days after date to William H. Lyle or order, for two hundred dollars, which notes andorsed by William H. Lyles and David W. Scott, and has not been passed away or transferred by us to any person, therefore can be of no use to any one but ourselves, it being given us for property sold. A reward of five dollars will be given to any one who will return it; and all persons are forwarned from receiving said note in payment except duly authorised by us.

Alexander Smith & Son.

November d2w.

JAMES BACON,

AT HIS GROCERY STORE
King near Washington street,
Has just received from Philadelphia, New-York &c. an extensive selection of GROCERIES consisting of

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Peko, Padra, Pouchong and Com'n Souchong } TEAS *Of the latest Importation and particularly chosen.*

Green coffee of superior quality,
Loaf, Lump and Muscovado Sugar,
W India and Sugar House Molasses,
Choice old Madeira, Particular Teneriffe, Sherry, Brussels, Lisbon, Malaga and Port } WINES.
Claret in small cases,
Cogniac and Barcelona Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua, St. Croix, and St. Kitts } RUM.
Best Holland Gin,
White Wine and Cyder Vinegar,
Best Sallad Oil,
Salt Petre, Allum, Madder, Coperas & Brimstone.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cassia,
Cayenne and black Pepper,
Allspice, race and ground Ginger,
Fig Blue and Poland Starch,
Dixon's Mustard,
Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff,
Best Chewing Tobacco,
Spanish Segars,
Pearl Barley and Rice,
Shot assorted,
F and F F Gunpowder,
Gun and Pistols Flints,
Single and double Battle do. in papers and canisters,
White and brown Soap,
Mould and dipt Candles, &c. &c.

As he has in a great measure laid himself out for the supplying of private families and in consequence thereof taken every pains possible in the selection of his goods, he flatter, himself from their superior quality, and the low prices at which he will dispose of them, to be able to give satisfaction to those who will please to favor him with their custom.

June 11. d

FALL GOODS.

JOSEPH RIDDLE and Co.
HAVE RECEIVED.
By the ship United States, from Liverpool,
FALL GOODS,
which will be sold on moderate terms.

Oct. 2. d

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun

HAS FOR SALE,
At his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,
Eleven bales of
CALCUTTA PIECE GOODS,
consisting of
Emmerties—Cossahs—Sannahs—Baftahs and Chintz.
600 pieces Nankeens,
100 pieces Bandanno Handkerchiefs,
Mens' coarse and fine Shoes,
Womens' Morocco and Leather do.
Girls and Boys' do. do.
Red Seal Leather, Upper Leather,
Bags of Black Pepper,
2 sacks of Sago,
3 chests fresh Hyson Tea,
2 pipes very fine 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
2 pipes American Gin,
3 tierces Whiskey,
1 case Wool Hats,
34 bls. No. 1 Beef, and a few Coils of Cordage.

Oct. 2. d

NOTICE.

I have commenced BREWING and will have BEER for sale in a few days, and a steady supply through the season at the usual prices.

Grains and Yeast at the Brewhouse.

I have got my supply of BARLEY.

Thomas Cruse.

Nov. 2. d1m

Cash given for Rags.

NORFOLK PACKET,

The SUBSCRIBER intends running the fast sailing *Schooner*
HARRIOT,
having accommodations equal to any vessel in the trade, as a constant Packet between this place and Norfolk. She now lies at Dunlap and Irwins wharf, is ready to receive a cargo, and will sail in a few days. For freight passage apply on board to

JOHN SUTTON,

Or to ABEL WILLIS, at his store on Union Srteet.

Oct. 29. d

The SHIP
UNITED STATES,
is now in readiness to receive freight for LIVERPOOL, and will sail about 15th November. For Freight or passage, please apply to the Master on board at Lawrason & Smoot's wharf, or to,

Rickets, Newton, & Co.

October 20 d

For BOSTON,

The fast Sailing copper bottomed
Brig HARMONY,
ROBERT HALL
Master,
laying at Lawrasons and Smoot's wharf, and will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply d

Lawrason & Fowle.

Who have now landing from said said brig and for sale,
30 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
20 do. brown Soap,
6 hhds. retailing Molasses,
A few bbls. New-England Rum.
IN STORE,
Beef, Pork; Young Hyson Tea,
300 wt. of twine, suitable for wraping.
They daily expect a complete assortment of Russia GOODS.

For Sale,
BILLS ON BOSTON,
Apply as above.
October 24. dtf.

For Freight or Charter.

The Sloop
COLUMBIA,
burthened about 650 barels, a staunch fast sailing vessel and in complete order for sea, Apply to captain Gardner on board, or to,

JOHN G. LADD.

Oct. 25. d.

FOR SALE,

The Sloop Two Brothers,
(of this port,)
burthen about twenty five tons, and now in good order. A credit would be given if required, or bartered for wet or dry goods. Apply to

William S. Belt, jun.

Sept. 24. co

WE HAVE ON HAND,
and for sale at our store,
Rum, Whiskey, Sugar, Peach and Apple Brandy } In bls.
Salt of different kinds
Loaf Sugar, and Molasses
Vinegar by the barrel
Mackarel, Herrings and Shad
Cotton by the bag &c. &c.
A quantity of excellent potatoes
And five or six thousand uncommonly good Cheese.
And continue as usual to keep an assorment of Bolting Clothes, and to select the best flour for family use.

Alexander Smith & Son.

The highest price given for country produce and Flax-seed in particular.

October 10. d

BENJAMIN SHREVE, Jun.
Has just received—And for Sale,
37 pieces best Russia Sheetings,
900 pair men's strong shoes,
430 do. women's leather and Morocco do.

November 6. d

Caution.

ALL PERSONS are forwraned against shooting or in any manner trespassing on the land of Mary H. H. Rozer, and Harriet Rozer.

Nov. 8. d6t.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Saturday next at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at Hewes's Ship Yard, will positively be sold for the benefit of the Underwriters,

The brig FRIENDSHIP,

of Alexandria, with all her sails, & riging, just as she arived from sea.

P. G. Marsteller.

Nov. 14.

Public Sale.

On Saturday next at eleven o'clock, will be sold at the late dwelling house of Hezekiah Smoot deceased, a variety of

Household and Kitchen Furniture, and a good Milch COW, late the property of the deceased.

P. G. Marsteller.

Nov. 14.

TUNIS CRAVEN,

Has just received via. Philadelphia an elegant assortment of

GOODS,

suitable to the present season

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Best London Superfine and second Cloths,	Linen, & Cotton Cambric,
Cassimeres, frizes,	Cambric, Jaconett, Mull Mull, & Book Muslin,
Coatings, Bearskins,	do. Tamboured, and Sprigged,
Plains, Surges & Hannels,	Lace Cambrics,
Mole Skin, Toilenett,	Harnished and Flushed Shawls,
Swansdown, and Marseils,	Camels Hair, do.
Velvet, Constitution,	India Book Muslin,
Hunting, and Genoa, Cords,	Handkerchiefs,
4/4 & 7/8 Irish Linen,	Black Laces, Veils, Edgings,
Sheeting Cotton, long Lawn,	Laces, Imperial, and Pic Nic Mitts,
Estapaloes, Britannias	Extra Long Silk & Wash
White, and Brown, Plattillas,	Leather Gloves,
Creas, Dowlas, Ticklenburgs,	Italian Plaid Silks, Cambray, do.
Osanburgs and Hessians,	Marking & Sewing Silk,
Worsted, Cotton, & Silk Hosiery,	Silk Cords, and Taffets,
Rose, and Duffell Blankets,	Ostrich Feathers,
Chintz's, Calicoes, & Colored Cambrics,	Artificial Flowers, and Ribons,
do. do. Furniture,	Tambouring Cotton,
Ladies Patent Cloth	Fringed & Plain, Cotton Counterpins,
	Baftas, Emerties, Gunnahs. &c.

Also——By wholesale.

2 Cases Chintzes and Callicoes

At very reduced prices.

Nov. 13. dtf.

CHARLES BENNETT

Has Received

By the Mary from London, and Bristol Packet, via Baltimore, an extensive assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

AMONG WHICH ARE—

Kerseys, Halfthicks, Plains, Coatings of every description,
West of England Cloths, and Kerseymers,
Elegant Swansdown Cords,
Nap, and Moleskin Coatings,
Superfine and double milled Devonshire Kerseys, and Cloths,
Rose and Duffil Blankets,
Carpets of all sizes,
Elegant Pic Nic Silk Gloves, and Mitts,
Gundry's best Seine and Sewing Twine,
All of which will be sold on very low terms, for cash, or good notes.

Nov. 7. diwtawzw.

GOLD WATCH STOLEN.

Stolen from the Counting House yesterday morning between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, a small Horizontal Gold Watch, with a plain dial plate, & carved round the Bezel, made by Vache, Paris, with a gold Corneliar seal engraved *W. E.* on a Medallion, and Cresta battering Ram, and a gold key, pipe of which is broke, the whole tied with a riband; supposed to have been taken by a negro fellow named Jim, belonging to Mr. Leven Phillips of Dorcester County, Eastern Shore, Maryland, who came in the schr. Fanny, capt. Creyton, of Vienna, came in with a mulatto fellow for payment of some coal. Any person who shall deliver said watch to the subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded. All watchmakers and others are requested to stop it if offered for sale.

W. EXLEY,
Merchants Wharf.

Nov. 10. d

TUNIS CRAVEN

Has for Sale

Fifty firkins best quality, Philadelphia inspected

BUTTER.

Nov. 13 dtf.

For Sale,

Fifty seven Hhds. choice South Potomac TOBACCO, stored in town—Terms apply to

JAMES SANDERSON.

Nov. 13. d

FROM THE *PUBLIC LEDGER.*

"Under the administration of Mr. Adams, an extended navy was seen springing up on our coasts. The peaceful husbandman, the industrious mechanic, the commercial sailor, and even the young man of genius and education, were seen deserting their plough, their loom, the pursuits of a lucrative trade, and the improvements of a liberal study, and joining themselves to the motley, disciplined, and degraded crew of vessels of war."

THE ENQUIRER (a publication of distinguished merit) of the 31st ultimo, contains a piece signed AN AMERICAN, from which the above extract is taken. The conspicuous place assigned to it by the Editor anthorizes us to conclude that the sentiments it contains are his own, or that they meet his full approbation.

We think it would be impossible to peruse the sentence which we have extracted, without being astonished at the absurdities into which some men may be hurried by party zeal.

It was hoped and believed that there was not a reflecting American who did not approve of the equipment of our navy, at the time alluded to. The United States were forced into the measure, or otherwise (which they were not then prepared for) they must have totally relinquished an extensive and lucrative commerce; upon which the revenues of our government in a great degree depended.

It was not until French cruizers insulted and plundered us even in sight of our ports; it was not until our commerce was menaced with extinction, or pursued at the most imminent hazard; it was not until we had lost every hope of redress for past, or assurance of forbearance from future injuries; it was not until the patience of the citizens was completely exhausted, that the equipment of the navy was resolved on. Then indeed, it was pursued with vigour. The public treasury was not wasted by visionary and impracticable schemes, nor upon whimsical and useless gun-boats. An efficient force was employed, which produced advantages even greater than were at first expected.

The American character never stood higher than at that moment; was never more respected than on that occasion. No nation can prevent others from doing them an injury in the first instance; the disgrace must proceed from a supine endurance of wrong, when it possesses the power, by a timely and spirited resentment to put an end to it.

But mark the consistency of the friends of Mr. Jefferson. Under Mr. Adams, according to them, it was criminal to equip a navy for the protection of our commerce and revenues, against the predatory aggressions of a rapacious and insolent foe, who assailed us even in our harbours. Under Mr. Jefferson's administration a war has been maintained for four years, and a formidable fleet commissioned against a contemptible foe, that attacks but a small fraction of our trade, and in a distant quarter.

Let it not be thought that we mean any censure on this last step taken by the administration. Tardy and procrastinated as it has been, it was necessary; and the only censure which we would attach to the conduct of the Tripoline war, is that of not being decisive in the first instance. The same measures that *may* now succeed, would have had the same chance of succeeding then.

By pointing out the tendency which such paragraphs as the above are calculated for, we have principally in view, to shew how frequently the strong desire of the *democrats* to cast a censure upon the administration of a federalist, betrays them into a direct censure of their own party. This is not their intention, but it is a very natural consequence, and is a striking example of retributive justice.

The writer in the Enquirer treats with indignation the *degeneracy* of every class of citizens, in condescending to enrol themselves in "*the motley, disciplined,* and *degraded* crew of a vessel of war"; under the direction of a Federal Executive.

The crews of vessels of war must be composed of men of different descriptions of persons, manners, characters, and degrees of authority; thus far they may be considered as *motley*; but it would be difficult to prove that this variety is more *degrading* on sea than it is on shore.---- They ought also to be *disciplined*; but this is the first time we have heard it asserted that *discipline* was *degrading* either to the officers or crew of a ship of war. He will not be able to convince us that this means of *degradation* is not still preserved in our navy. Most of our commanders and subaltern officers are *Federalists*, who, we are told, are naturally so fond of *strong government*, that their crews have but little chance of escaping from their *aristocratical* domination, however degrading it may be to their equal and unalienable rights. It is certainly *anti-democratical* thus to subject the *many* to the will of the *few*; and we hope our ADMIRAL will order things otherwise on board his present *disposable force* at Washington, GUN-BOAT NO. 2!!!

But though the crews and officers of our ships of war were *then* a *degraded set of wretches*, they must not *now* be so considered. We should certainly be sorry to hear it said by a *Democrat*, and would despise the *American* who would tell us, that the crews who man our little fleet in the Mediterranean are *degraded* by submitting to *discipline* in the service of their country.

Are they less so now than they were at that time? Is it more *degrading* to have obeyed the call of their country against a foreign foe, under the administration of Mr. Adams than it is under that of Mr. Jefferson? Were they *degraded* by having been subordinate to other officers than those who now command? Was the crew of the *Constellation*, under the authority of the brave and victorious TRUXTON, more degraded when boarding *L'Insurgente* in 1799, than when enjoying the pleasures of the Italian and Spanish ports in 1802? Was the crew of the same fortunate vessel, when, under the happy auspices, and directed by the aspiring genuis of the same intrepid and gallant officer, she mingled her fire with the fire of *La Vengence*, more *degraded* than it is by its present service, under her worthy commander captain Campbell?

We have mentioned the Constellation and Commodore Truxton in particular, not with a view to any invidious distinction, but because the singular good fortune of that ship, gave her such brilliant opportunities of proving that, however *motley* or however *well-disciplined* her crews may have been, neither they nor their commander, were *degraded* by the distinguished services which our navy at that period rendered to the nation.

If degradation was then the consequence of being enlisted in the service of the United States, neither the superior justice nor the superior magnanimity of the present executive, can be supposed to have removed the stain from those who are now sent out to chastise the piratical audacity of Tripoli. But as we would most heartily contemn any man who would attempt to apply such terms to those now employed on board our vessels of war, so we fondly despise the ignorance and ill-nature of him who has applied them to those who formerly in the same manner devoted themselves to their country.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

AGAMENTICUS.

No—I

The quatrennial period of election of our national Chief Magistrate approaching, and the term of Mr. Jefferson's administration drawing to a close, it may not be inexpedient nor unbecoming to devote some moments to the serious consideration of our national situation, of the most prominent features of the government, and of the principal events which have transpired, under the present system. As free and independent citizens, exercising the most important and sacred rights of freemen, the election of our own rulers, it is becoming us to pause, and consider the value of the priviledge we are about to exercise, and expedient, as the consequences, which will result from this exercise, are the affect remote individuals only, or those who may be immediately invested with the power, thus delegated, but ourselves, our country and posterity. According as our selection shall be wise or unwise, according as the men whom we appoint, shall be capable and honest, able to discern and faithful to pursue the true interest of the country; or weak and temporising; artful and cunning demagogues; the creatures of a faction; time serving politicians, rising to power by the tide of popularity; having no other object nor ambition but the exercise of a brief authority, in ennobling themselves from the spoils of the people and the ruins of the constitution, and in distributing the wealth of the nation among those on whose shoulders they have been elevated to office, and who have been coadjutors in their career of popularity. This caution becomes the more immediately expedient, not only on account of the infinite consideration which involves the nation, from having a wise prudent, and judicious chief magistrate always at the head of affairs; but also from the effervescence of irritated faction, which is yearly extending its malignant influence in every nook and corner of the various elective departments, and likewise from the easy ascendency, which corruption obtains in all podpular governments, in their progress to empire; the deleterious effects of which in some form or other, are, we have too much reason to fear, already manifesting themselves in our own. For when under any party or body of men in power, we repeatedly witness those whose integrity, fidelity, and patriotism, have been long tried and proved without even the shadow of pretence, successively removed from offices of responsibility and profit, in order to give place to other characters, for no other ostensible reason, than because they fall in with the current opinion of men in power, and who perhaps in consideration of their *bribes* have been *base* enough to barter their principles and services for the benefit of their political masters: when I say we see these things, and no satisfactory reason for so doing appears, we have just grounds of apprehension, that no other expedients will be found necessary, and readily resorted to, as occasion may require, either to obtain power or to retain possession, when acquired. However unwelcome to the citizens of the United Stases, it is a fact not less incontestible, that of every species of government, democracy is the most pervious to corruption of every kind and form; and that in proportion as when pure and unpolluted, it is the most happy and auspicious of any under heaven.

In monarchical and despotic governments where every avenue to power and emolument is open only towards the throne of an hereditary permanent chief, the people must make court to their rulers; but here the rulers, if they would continue to rule, must court and pay homage to the sovereignty of the people. Flattery and submission, are if possible more grateful to the pride and ambition of an elective democratic Chief, than to the inflexible majesty of an hereditary Prince; either must be sought with the most profound respect, tempered with loving kindnesses, and the brow of dignity must he unbended only with adulatory oblations, in order to command places of honor and employment. In the former kind of government, however, the Chief must first court the people in order to obtain power: hence results mutual action and reaction; corrupting and being corrupted; and when both rulers and ruled are thus the creatures of degeneracy and the sport of faction, it can require no great skill in the science of prediction to graduate the ratio of their progression on the scale of ruin: These truths, however painful, cannot be too often told, nor too seriously pondered; and hence we are compelled, however reluctantly to confess, that without determined and habitual principles of public virtue, directing and controlling the great body of the nation in all public designs and transactions, a popular government, where all powers periodically issues from, and reverts back to the people, however fascinating in theory, is the most fragile and fugitive, the most desultory and indeterminate, the most evanescent and transitory, as well as the most fearful and insecure of any system of Administration among nations, under heaven. Political like natural consequences, are uniform & the result of similar and uniform causes, and the causes and effects of either are alike natural, essential and necessary. Where the chief of a democracy has concentrated to himself, by corrupt suffrage, the powers of a nation, the same system must be pursued, the same mode of treatment employed, towards the prime agents among his constituents, in order to retain his popularity, and ensure his re-election, by gifts, bribes, and endowments, in every office of notoriety or emolument within the sphere of executive bounty; like the fearful despot, who having made his way to empire thro' blood and slaughter, can equipoise his ascendency only by force and terror the fearful ladder of ambition by which he had mounted the scaffoldings of his tyranny: in either case the exercise of power thus acquired, is equally unrighteous and uncertain; equally, in the true nature and spirit of despotism, abhorrent of every principle of virtuous republicanism, as they are both the result of unjust deception, or unjust force. In both instances, likewise the prime ministers of their designs are first made the subjects of their benificence; the first to share with them the honors and emoluments of government; and through them the residue is divided and sub-divided, amongst the subaltern minions of corruption, or force, till every agent, from the highest station in the cabinet, down to the humblest menial in the culinary, is duly and amply provided for, out of the public heritage thus surreptitiously drawn into possession. In such a situation no government can be stationary; without altering

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the current of Administration, their career to dissolution or despotism is sure and inevitable: In elective governments their only chance of preservation is in a change of men and measures; whether this be our situation in the United States time will demonstrate; it at any rate not improper nor unreasonable to make the enquiry.

NEW-YORK, November 12.

By proclamation of the Mayor, all vessels arriving in this port from Spain, are declared to be subject to quarantine. Also vessels arriving from Malaga, and from any place in the Mediterranean.

We learn by the brig Philanthrophist, from Nantz, that General Thuriot, the imperial ambassador to America, has taken passage in the ship Shepherdess, captain Goodfellow, bound to New York; and would sail from thence in a few days after the Philanthrophist.

The following articles are from Paris papers:—

"The greater part of the Russian forces are concentred upon the frontiers of the Turkish empire; from which circumstance it is generally believed that the cabinet of Petersburgh are about some serious undertaking against the Ottoman Porte, who would find it difficult at present to make any effectual resistance.

"It is generally believed in Germany that the King of Prussia will shortly cause himself to be proclaimed Emperor of brandenburg.

"The court of Vienna has received from most of the principal powers of Europe the act recognizing the hereditary imperial dignity in the House of Austria.

"The ceremony of the coronation of the hereditary Emperor of Austria is fixed for the month of October, when he will assume the title of Francis I. The annals of the world afford few examples of two Imperial crowns uniting on the head of one sovereign. The crown is preparing, and will be of the value of several millions.

"The government of the Batavian republic are occupied upon objects of the greatest importance, if we may judge by the frequency of the extraordinary sittings of the members which take place daily, and of the couriers who are dispatched to Aix-la-Chapelle to M. Schimmelpennick, the ambassador, who is at that place.

"M. d'Oubril, charge d'affaires from Russia near the French government, has arrived at Mayence, where he waits the arrival of the Emperor Napoleon.

"The French General Commanding in Naples has ordered the seizure of all vessels suspected of having on board provisions destined for Malta or for the English squadron.

"The Ministers of Russia and England, at their own request, were to have a particular audience with the King of Prussia on the 2d Sept.

"The departure of the Pope from Rome for France is fixed for the 16th October.

"General Lauriston, aid-de-camp to the Emperor, of France, arrived at Vienna early in Sept. on his way to Constantinople with a mission.

"The Count de Lisle left Grodno the 22d August, on his way to Mittau, his former residence, in the Russian dominions.

"The regiments from St. Domingo are completing in the 11th Military divisions at Bordeaux. The officers who arrived from that Colony, and who are at Paris, have, in consequence received orders to depart immediately for Bordeaux.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

Saturday arrived here, the brig Globe, Williams, from Surrinam. Left there 8th October, the ship Alexander Hamilton, Rider, just arrived in 63 days from N. Y.; brig Mark and Mary, Jenkins, of Hudson, to sail in ten days; brig Charles Williams, Williams, of New London, just arrived; brig Harriot, from Norfolk, arrived Oct. 7; brig Betsey, of Salem; brig William, Oxnard, of Portland, just arrived; schr. Topsham Beauty, Somes, to sail in a few days: schr. Eliza, of Alexandria; schr. Betsey, Caleb, of Boston from Amsterdam, but last from Gibraltar, being ordered away from thence. On the 14th Oct. in lat. 12, 54, long. 56, 10, spoke schr. Charlotte, from Boston for Berbice out 38 days; the next day spoke the schr. Betsey, from New London bound to Barbadoes, out 41 days. Oct. 23, lat. 25, 47, long. 66, spoke schr. Mercury, from Surrinam to Norfolk, out 20 days. Oct. 29, lat. 33, long. 72, 30, spoke schr. Friendship, from Baltimore for St. Jago, out 3 days, and on the 4th inst. in lat. 37, 40, long. 74, spoke schr. Federal, from Surrinam for Rhode Island out 30 days.

Same day arrived, brig Hiram, captain, Talbot, from New-Orleans, which he left the 8th, and the Balize at the mouth of the Mississippi, the 10th. and informs us that he left the following vessels at New-Orleans. Ship Ocean, Harrison, of New Orleans loading for Bordeaux; Pallas, Marshall, of New York for Bordeaux, to sail in 3 or four day; United States, Read of Bath, waiting for freight; Palmira, Remington, Providence, loading for Liverpool; Thomas Wilson, Churnside, of Philadelphia, loading for Liverpool.---Brigs Hope of New York, waiting for freight; Ohio Rose, loading for New York, and schr. Eliza Vickery, of Baltimore. In coming down the Mississippi, he spoke the schr. Lucy, Martin, then 7 miles from the town, bound up, in listress. Saw at the English turn, ship Fame, Davis, of Baltimore bound up. Two miles above the S. S. W. pass, saw ashore in distress, the brig Lydia, of Washington, (N. C.) At the Balize, he saw the schr. Hunter's Delight, of Brookhaven, in distress, having cut away her mast; on the outside of the Balize, he saw a brig from New York, beating in, but could not learn her name.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15.

Captain Hennifen, of the brig Rolla, who arrived here yesterday, has favored us with Paris papers to the 20th September; they afford a few articles which follow.

The most important news by this arrival is, the news of

WAR BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND SPAIN!!

On the 11th ult. captain Hannifen spoke and was on board the British ship Bellefue captain Douglass, then 8 days from Greenock, bound to Demerara. Captain Douglass informed, that the Spanish minister had left London on the 26th September; and that the British government had granted Letters of Marque and Reprisal against Spanish vessels.

A war between Great Britain and Spain has long been expected; and on this ground the following captures probably have been made.

A letter received in this city, by Messrs. Stag, and Co. per the brig Mula Maria, dated Curracoa the 19th of October, mentions that several Spanish vessels had lately been captured off that island by the British ships of war.

Captain Hannifen passed through the British sqadron of nine sail, at anchor off Rochelle.

When the Rolla sailed, a Russian war was talked of, but nothing decisive was known.

On the arrival of Mr. Armstrong at Paris, Mr. Livingston, our minister there would quit it for Italy, previous to his return home.

(N. York Paper.)

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

November 12, 1804.

The petitions of Charles Minifie, of Charles Hyde and of Ezekiel Harris were severally referred to the committee of claims.

Dr. Mitchill presented a petition from the slate companies of New York and Dutchess counties, praying as an encouragement to their quaries that an additional duty may be laid upon that article when imported from Wales or other foreign parts.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Dawson in the chair.

Mr. J. Randolph, submitted seven resolutions, which were agreed to, and afterwards adopted by the house, as follows:

1. *Resolved*. That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the restraining of our merchant vessels arming themselves without authority, and attempting to force a commerce into certain ports and countries in defiance of the laws of those countries, be referred to a select committee.

2. *Resolved*, That so much. &c. as relates to an amelioration of the form of government of the territory of Louisiana, be referred to a select committee.

3. *Resolved*, That so much, &c. as recommends an enlargement of the capital employed in commerce with the Indian tribes, be referred to a select committee.

4. *Resolved*, That so much, &c. as relates to the defence and security of our ports and harbours, and supporting within our waters the authority of the laws, be referred to a select committee.

5. *Resolved*, That so much, &c. as relates to the improvements of the militia system of the United States, be referred to a select committee.

6. *Resolved*, That so much, &c. as relates to the inconvenience which arises from the distance to which, under existing laws, prizes captured from the corsairs of Tripoli, must be brought for adjudication, be referred to a select committee.

7. *Resolved*, That so much, &c. as relates to the land mines of Louisiana, be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Thompson presented a petition from Mr. Rowls, stating that he had purchased of the United States a tract of land in the state of Ohio, under an impression that a stream of water sufficient for a mill passed through the same, but on a survey it appeared to pass through the adjoining tract, and he thereupon prays to be allowed to cut a canal from the same, to enable him to procure water for a mill, according to his original intention. Referred to a select committee.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from Mr. Thomas Claxton, doorkeeper of the house of Representatives of the United States, written in his official capacity, stating that "at the request of one of the inhabitants of the city, the chaplain to the Senate, after he had performed divine service is the chamber of the house of Representatives in the forenoon, gave notice that in the afternoon a stranger would preach in the same room, which is a thing altogether unusual. This notice was given without consulting the Speaker, or being mentioned to any other officer of the House. Believing it to be a precedent which might hereafter lead to many inconveniences, he opposed the measure, &c. In taking this step he unfortunately gave umbrage to some of the gentlemen belonging to the House. This circumstance induced him to hope that the Speaker would establish some regulation on this point, or bring the matter before the house for its decision.

Mr. Speaker observed that he had never exercised any authority on this subject.—Whenever he had been applied to for leave to preach in that room he had uniformly answered that he had no objection.

On motion, the letter was referred to a committee of three.

Mr. J. Clay reported that the committee appointed to wait upon the president on the subject of captain Decatur, and the Ketch Intrepid, had performed that service, and received for answer that he would cause the request of the House to be complied with.

Mr. J. Randolph, informed the house that the Committee of Ways and Means had received a communication from the treasury department, stating that the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for carrying into effect the seventh article of the British treaty had not been sufficient to discharge the second instalment upon all the awards made in pursuance thereof, and suggested the propriety of making as early as possible a further appropriation for that object. The Secretary of state estimated the amount unpaid at sixty thousand dollars, and that in order to prevent any disappointment it would be eligible to make the appropriation of 70,000 dollars. Mr. R. hereupon moved that the committee of Ways and Means have leave to report a bill on this subject—— leave being granted,

Mr. J. Randolph reported a bill accordingly, which was read a first and second time, and referred to committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Griswold stated that some inconvenience had been felt by some of the merchants of the Atlantic ports in making shipments to New-Orleans, as they were not authorised to obtain drawbacks on a reshipment from that port to a foreign country; heretofore New-Orleans had been a depot from which many foreign articles were shipped to the French Spanish, and even British colonies and islands, a commerce that had been very productive.—He wished if there was no solid objection to it, that the usual course of trade might be continued. He therefore moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing, under proper regulations, a drawback of duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the port of New-Orleans from any port of the United States, and from thence exported to any foreign port or place, and that the committee report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was carried nem. con.

Adjourned.

November, 13.

A sufficient number of members not appearing to form a quorum, adjourned.

FROM THE UNION.

Appointments by the President of the United States.

Dominic A Hall, Judge of the district of Orleans.

Mahlone Dickerson, Attorney, for the said District.

Ephraim Kerby, John B. Provoft, Judge of the territory of Orleans,

James Brown of Kentucky, secretary for the Territory of Orleans.

I. J. Le Briton D'Orgenoir, Marshall of the district of Orleans

Members of the Legislative Council.

Julien Poydras,
Benjamin Morgan,
Col. Bellechasse,
John Watkins,
M. Bore.
Robert Dow,
Michael Cantrelle,
Daniel Clark,
J. Romain, of Attacapas,
Evan Jones,
Gasparo Dubuys,
William Kenner,
Mr. Wikoff, of Appalousa.

RAN AWAY,

From the subscriber, the 5th June, a bright mulatto lad named BEN, near fifteen years old; he has ran off heretofore, and then passed as free by the name of John M'Daniel, he has a remarkable short thick foot, and several scars on his body, occasioned by a burn; long visage, yellow eyes, his wool shows the negro very much, which is of a rusty colour.

Also ran away from the subscriber the 17th July, a likely black fellow named JOHN. I expect he will add Madison to his name, as I purchased him from the estate of Ambrose Madison, of Orange County, Virginia, and he frequently made use of that name; thirty four or five years old, about five feet 7 or 8 inches high, long visage, well made and stoops a little in his walk, as if cramped in his feet, fond of dress, and has a variety of clothes. He is a coarse Shoemaker, and has some tools with him, fond of half boots, which he wears with sharp toes; walks with a pewter headed walking stick, often has his wool platted in small plats about his head, he is an extraordinary good waggoner. He ran off in company with a likely young fellow of a yellow colour, belonging to Mr. Benjamin Pickett, with a scar across his lip. I will give thirty dollars reward for apprehending either of the aforesaid negroes, and delivering them to me in Stafford county, twelve miles above Dumfries.

ROBERT OVERALL.

Nov. 15. 12w6wt

For Freight or Charter, to Europe or the West Indies,

The Brig COMMERCE,
JOHN HARPER,
Master,
now ready to take in a cargo, Apply to
M'Clean & Winterberry.

Nov. 14. d

Wants a Situation,

A young Man who understands the business of a Retail Grocery, or Dry Good store, would have no objections to be in part concerned, or to deposit with his employer a considerable sum, with security, and lawful interest in either of the above business. Enquire at this office,

Nov. 14. d3:t

ROBERT T. HOOE, & Co,
HAVE FOR SALE,
Lisbon, Calcavella, & Bucellos Wines in qr. casks
Claret of a superior quality in cases,
A quantity of Lisbon Corks and Feathers
Tar in Barrels and
Window Glass, of different sizes in boxes.
They have likewise on hand, an assortment of seasonable
DRY GOODS,
Wich will be disposed of on very low terms for Cash, Tobacco, or Negotiable Notes, or on the usual terms to punctual customers. They daily expect from Bremen, an assortment of GERMAN LINENS.

October 10 eott

WILLIAM LADD,

Has imported per the Jane from Liverpool via Norfolk,

A small invoice of Woollens, consisting of Plains, Flannels, Kindall Cottons and Cloths now open and ready for sale.

—ALSO—

Per the Susan, via New York,

An invoice of Irish Linnens, which are expected here by the first vessel.

Nov. 6. d

Washington Tontine.

GEORGE-TOWN, *6th October*, 1804.

A NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS in the city of Washington, with views to convert their property into immediate money, have formed the following PLAN OF A TONTINE; and have appointed the subscriber their agent for carrying the same into execution.

A list of the lots embarked in this enterprise precedes the plan of the institution. Plats of the city, on which these lots will be designated, will be lodged at the several taverns in Washington and George Town, for public inspection; and books will be opened in the city for receiving subscriptions of shares, on the first day of December, ensuing. Should books be opened elsewhere, due notice will be given thereof. Payment must be made for the shares at the time of subscribing, but if contrary to reasonable expectation, a sufficient number of shares should not be subscribed for the execution of the scheme, the money shall be faithfully returned to the subscribers, and without any unnecessary delay.

The constitution of the Tontine is too plain to need explanatory remarks. The basis of the institution being a rising property, rated on a very low scale, the advantages must be greater than could result from a mere monied institution. It seems indeed more than probable, that each stockholder who survives the dissolution of the company, will find the value of his stock augmented twenty fold, or more, If any think that this favors of extravagance, let them advert to the increased value of unimproved property in any of our large towns during the last 20 years. Let them compare with the prices of the Tontine lots, those of the most indifferent property in any of those towns now. It will not be contended that any town in the United States had, 20 years ago, fairer prospects of rapid increase, than Washington has at this day. The fact will not be disputed, that the Tontine lots are generally amongst the most valuable in Washington.

The seat of government for such a country as the United States, cannot long remain an inconsiderable city. But Washington has an advantage more important than even this. It is the nearest sea port to that country which may be justly denominated the granary of America.

A plan of this kind formed 20 years ago on the basis of unimproved property in Baltimore or even in George Town, would have yielded to the surviving adventurers of this day, a profit of forty if not an hundred fold.

In May, 1800, Washington contained 3,200 inhabitants—in May, 1803, 4,350. The number now exceeds 5,000. In the same ratio of progressive increase, the population in 1807, will be 6,600; in 1810, 8,800; in 1813, 11,800; in 1816, 15,800; in 1819, 21,000; in 1822, 28,000; and in 1825, 33,000. Men of sense, who examine the situation of the Tontine lots, will perceive that the whole of them must be in demand for improvement before the population rises to 20,000. From the time, happen when it will, that our commerce shall principally depend upon our own productions, and our own consumption, the increase of the city will be infinitely more rapid. The resources of the country attached to it by nature, are now equal to the maintenance of 60,000 souls in the city. These resources, diverted at this time into many different channels, will be confined almost exclusively to Washington, when Europe shall be at peace, and each maritime nation can carry for itself.

The usual mode of selling lots in our large towns is by the front foot; in Washington the mode is by the square foot. At the highest price in this plan, a lot of 25 feet by 120 will be 240 dollars; the lowest price 60 dollars; in squares where there are alleys, a trifle more.

The whole property leased out at 3s. per front foot, would pay more than 6 per cent. interest on the capital.

BEN: STODDERT.

The following lots in the city of Washington are those engaged in the Washington Tontine.

Lots number 1 2 in sq. 47, lots 1 6 in 48, lots 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 16 17 18 in 67, lots 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 in 68, lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 in 517, at 2 cents per square foot.

Lots 6 19 in 72, lots 15 19 in 85, lots 21 22 in 107, lots 3 4 5 15 in 247, lots 2 3 19 20 21 in 263, lots 6 9 10 11 in 264, lots 21 22 in 231, lots 2 7 9 80 12 13 14 in 317, lots 1 2 8 11 in 318, lots 1 2 1 8 in 319, lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 in 343, lots 2 3 4 5 7 in 344, lots 15 16 17 18 19 20 in 374, lots 1 4 6 8 9 12 in 403, lots 3 4 5 6 7 in 404, lot 14 in 305, lots 7 10 11 in 427, lots 2 3 4 5 6 in 428, lots 4 9 10 11 12 13 14 in 453, lots 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 in 454, lots 11 13 22 in 455, 3 6 8 in 518, lots 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 37 38 39 40 43 44 in 569, lot 2 in 629, lot 8 in 631, lots 1 2 3 4 8, 11 15 in 874, lot 1 in 821, at 3 cents per square foot.

Lots 1 10 11 12 21 in 198, lot 2 in 184, lots 1 2 4 5 6 13 in 286, lots 11 13 in 288, lots 16 19 in 289, lots 6 8 in 320, lot 1 in 409, lot 1 in 455 lots 19 23 in 456, lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 in 529, lots 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 in 530, lots 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 in 534, lots 1 2 3 4 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 in 538, whole sq. 565, whole sq. 567, lots 1 2 3 4 5 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 in 568, lot 6 in 570, lots 5 6 in 580, lots 2 17 18 in 734, lot 13 in 799 lot 1 in 847, lot 4 in 902, lots 16 18 20 in 978, lot 1 in 994, lots 25 26 27 in 1000, lots 29 30 in 1048, at 4 cents per square foot.

Lots 20 21 in 218, lot 6 in 346, lot 6 in 409, lot 18 in 377, lots 18 22 in 490, lots 5 6 8 9 10 11 12 1951, at 5 cents per square foot.

Lots 15 16 18 in 253, lots 76 in 255, lot 4 in 256, lot 7 in 223, lot 2 in 274, lot 6 in 322, lot 12 in 378, lots 2 4 14 15 31 33 in 24, lots 1 2 3 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 25 26 27 28 in 36, lots 3 4 in 223, lot 2 in 226, lots 2 3 4 in 456, lots 1 26 in 457, lots 5 6 12 13 14 17 21 in 490, lots 1 8 9 10 11 12 in 533, at 6 cents per square foot.

Lot 2 in 223, lot 1 in 226, lot 11 in 254, lots 8 9 10 11 12 in 252, lot 1 in 257, lots 10 11 in 291, lot 1 in 378, lots 13 14 in 486, lots 10 11 in 407, lots 6 10 in 431, at 7 cents per square foot.

Lots 21 23 24 in square 5, lots 7 8 in 6, lots 1 3 in 7, lots 1 2 4 5 6 7 17 17 18 in square 8, half of square 3, lots 3 12 13 14 15 16 in 17, lots 4 5 6 7 8 in 20, lots 1 2 21 26 in 33, lot 4 in 32, lots 1 2 3 in 29, lots 1 2 6 in 30, lots 1 2 8 10 14 15 in 31, lots 3 4 5 6 7 in 37, lots 3 4 5 14 15 16 in 41, lots 1 2 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 in 42, lots 2 3 4 5 in 43, lots 2 3 6 7 8 in 44, lots 1 2 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 in 55, lots 8 4 6 7 5 in 54, lots 1 2 5 6 7 12 in 56, lots 5 6 in 57, lot 4 in 59, lot 1 in 60, lots 4 5 7 in 61, lots 5 7 8 9 10 in 62, lots 1 2 3 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 23 24 in 77, lots 14 15 16 28 in 78, 13 14 15 16 in 79 lots 3 4 10 12 in 80, lots 12 21 in 81, lots 6 7 in 84, lots 14 15 20 in 86, lots 3 4 5 in sq. east of 87, lots 10 11 15 in 88, lot 13 in sq. east of 88, lots 7 8 9 15 19 in 102, lots 3 4 in 103, lot 1 in 104, lots 1 5 6 in sq. south of 104, lot 3 in 105, lot 6 in 119, lots 6 7 in 120, lots 1 10 in 122, lots 3 7 in 124, whole square 125, whole sq. north of 128, lots 19 20 in 141, lots 1 7 15 in 142, lot 6 in 144, lots 2 03 in 166, lots 3 4 5 in 170, lots 15 22 23 in 172, 21 2 in 200, lots 2 3 4 in 252, lot 6 in 254, lot 4 lin 292 and lot 2 in 459—at 8 cents per squar foot;—

Amounting in the whole to		
288,354	square feet 2 cents	5,767
845,330	3	25,359
744,625	4	29,785
83,998	5	4,199
343,262	6	20,631
102,560	7	7,174
1,402,141	8	112,171
3,810,873		205 991

say 205,000 dollars.

Upwards of 1200 lots, equal to 25 feet by 120.

WASHINGTON TONTINE.

Article 1. The capital of the company shall be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each; and the same shall be invested in three millions eight hundred and ten thousand eight hundred and seventy square feet of ground in the city of Washington, including privilege of alleys; to consist of the lots, a particular list of which is hereunto annexed, and which their owners have covenanted shall be conveyed by sufficient deeds of general warrantee, and free from all incumbrances, unto David Peter and James Morsell, Esqs. of the District of Columbia, and to the survivor of them, and to the executors and administrators of such survivor, to be held by them in trust until disposed of as hereafter directed, for the use and benefit of the company. The titles of every proprietor are to be investigated and approved of by John T. Mason and Philip B. Key, Esqs. before passing the deeds.

ART. 2. Every subscriber may, at the time of subscribing, or at any time before the first day of July, in the year 1805, nominate a person or persons with whose life or lives the shares taken by him shall be commensurate: And any person desirous of making provision beyond the reach of common accident, for persons of tender age may subscribe in the names of such persons. Subscriptions may be also made by proxy. But until the nomination shall be made as aforesaid, the existence of the shares shall depend upon the lives of the persons in whose names they shall have been subscribed. All nominations on which the shares are to depend, must include a description of the age and place of residence of the persons nominated; and nominations not made at the time of subscribing may be sent to the directors who shall be first elected to manage the concerns of the company, any time before the first day of July, as aforesaid.

ART. 3 Upon the death of any person, with whose life a share or shares shall have been made commensurate, such share or shares shall thereupon be extinct; and all the interest of the owner thereof, in the property of the company, dependent upon such shares, shall cease and determine, and the same shall become the property of the owner of the surviving shares, meaning the shares dependent upon the lives of persons continuing to survive.

ART. 4. The affairs of the company shall be managed under the superintendance and direction of five directors, who shall be stockholders, to be chosen in each year by ballot, by the stockholders attending in person or by proxy, each to have as many votes as shares. The first election shall be held at Stelle's Hotel in the City of Washington, on the first Monday in February, 1805, under the direction of Robert Brent, John P. Van Ness, David Peter, Walter S. Chandler, and John Davidson, Esquires, or any two of them, and each succeeding election shall be held on the first Monday in every January thereafter, under the superintendance of at least two of the Directors for the year preceeding; at such place in the said city as they shall appoint, giving due notice thereof in one or more newspapers, published in the city of Washington.

ART. 5. The Directors shall have full power to sell in fee simple, or to lease on ground rent, renewable forever, the property belonging to the company; and to manage all the other concerns of the company; but they shall not dispose of before than one sixth part of the lots in any one year, prior to the year 1810; nor sell the same at less than 25 per cent. advance on the original cost nor shall they lease them at a less rate than 12 and a half cents per front foot, for every cent cost to the company per square foot. But though the limits are thus fixed, below which the property cannot be disposed of, it is not meant that it is to be as sold fast as these rates can be obtained: On the contrary the Directors are at all times to exercise a sound discretion for the best interests of the company; and to keep in view the certainty of rise in the value of the property, from the increasing population of the city.

Art. 6. All money arising from the sales of lots, shall be invested in the stock of the United States in the name of the company; the interest arising from which, as well as all money arising from ground rents, shall also be invested in like stock, until the last day of December, in the year 1807, after which, all interest arising from stock, or sales of lots on time; and all monies arising from ground rents, and all other profits, shall be divided semi-annually on the 15th day of January, and the 15th day of July in each year among all the share owners, in proportion to the interest of each, whose shares existed by the continuance of the lives with which they were made commensurate, on the first day of that year.

Art. 7. The dividends shall be paid at the office of the company in Washington, to the owners of the shares in person, to their power of attorney, or to their written order; but before any dividend shall be paid, satisfaction must be afforded to the directors, for the time being, that the person, on whose lives the shares in question depend, was living on the first day of January in that year.

Art. 8. In cases were the dividends claimed not for are six months after the same shall become due, and there is reason to doubt whether the person on whose life the shares depend on which such dividends arise, continues to survive, the Directors shall invest such dividends in stock of the United States, as if the same belonged to the capital of the company: but if the same shall thereafter be rightfully claimed, payment shall be made therefor, out of any funds of the company, not invested in stock.

Art. 9. The shares shall be transferable, and all transfers shall be made on the books of the company, by the owners in person, or by power of attorney, according to the form used for transferring stock of the United States. But in cases where certificates have been issued by the directors to the owner of the shares, such certificate must be returned, and cancelled, before a transfer of the shares expressed therein shall be made.

Art. 10. Every record of a transfer of shares; and every certificate issued for shares shall designate the lives on which such shares depend.

Asrt. 11. No change can be made of the person or person on whose life or lives the shares shall depend. The life first nominated must forever remain, the life on which the existence of the share shall depend.

Art. 12. The Directors shall cause proper books to be kept of all their proceedings, accessible at all times to the stockholders; and shall particularly cause to be carefully recorded, the nomination of the lives on which the shares depend—and also the deaths of such persons when the same shall be clearly ascertained; and may transfer from time to time, the active duties of their trust, to one of their own body, or to any other agent and may make to such agent, a reasonable compensation for his services, but the Directors themselves shall receive no compensation, unless it be in the case of a director who may be the agent as aforesaid.

Art. 13. On the first Monday in January in the year 1825, the Washington Tontine Company shall be dissolved and the whole stock of the company in whatever consisting, shall thereupon be divided amongst all the owners of the then existing shares, and in proportion to the number held by each.

We the subscribers approving of the plan of the Washington Tontine, and agreeing to each and to the whole of the preceding articles, do each of us agree to become members thereof, for the number of shares annexed to our respective names.

October 18. law6t

Columbian Intelligence, & General Insurance Office.

The Office will be provided with Newspapers, Prices Current, Rates of Exchange, Rates of Insurance, and other useful Mercantile information, from every Commercial port in America; also the principal trading places in Great Britain, France, Holland, Spain, and the West Indies, &c. For the use of the Office there will be kept a Desk, Letter Box, Writing Paper, Quills, &c. also, all the forms used in the Custom House Blanks of every description, for the use of Merchants, Masters of Vessels and others, consisting of Charter Parties, Bills of Lading, Bills of Exchange, Bottomry Bonds, Seamens articles, manifests & clearances, permits, indentures of Bargain, Sale for Vessels in the mode prescribed by Act of Congress, Leases, Wills, Deeds, Mortages, Letters of Attorney, Articles of Copartnership and agreement, and every other writing that can be called for.

A book will be kept containing an exact account of all vessels entering and clearing, and of all vessels to be chartered or sold also a Book containing a statement of property for insurance. As soon as an association is formed, a President and Directors will be chosen, and application to Congress will be made for a charter.

There will be a good fire kept in several rooms, in order that persons having private business, may withdraw—An active obliging servant will be employed in the office.

The subscribers rely with confidence on the patronage of their fellow citizens, in aiding them in this important and useful undertaking, they pledge themselves to render their office as useful a place of resort for men of business, as any in America. They now only ask for the payment of five dollars from each person, to enable them to have every thing prepared; and will rely on their liberality for a further supply, should it be deemed necessary.

Subscription papers are lodged at the Office of the Alexandria Advertiser, at the Washington Hotel, and at our Office, and will be also handed about by some of our friends early next week.

Henry & Alex. Moore.

Nov. 10. eo3t.

I HAVE

Some VALUABLE FISH ERIES

To LET

for the term of five years.

Wm. H. FOOTE.

Nov. 13. eo3w‡

NEW HARDWARE STORE.

FINLEY & LYNN,

Have received per Ship United States from Liverpool.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware, Brass and Japanned Ware and Cutlery,

Which they offer for sale on very moderate terms, Wholesale and Retail, at their Store, corner of Fairfax and Prince street, ately occupied by Ricketts, Newton & Co.

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Carpenters Tools,

Locks, Hinges, Bolts, Latches, Nails, Screws

Cabinet Furniture

Plated and Tinned Saddelry,

Japanned Tea Trays in Sets, &c.

Grates, Fenders, Shovel & tongs, and Iron Coal Hods,

Plate Baskets, and plate Warmers,

Patent Steel Knives, Curriers Knives,

Knives and Forks, Pen Knives, Scissors Razors,

Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Belts, Flints,

Spades, Shovels, and Frying Pans,

Bar Iron, and Steel.

PATENT SHOT,

and a few pair Gilt Frame Pier Glasses.

October 17. d3teo.

BENJAMIN COCKE,

HAS RECEIVED,

And is now opening an assortment of

FALL GOODS,

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Superfine and second Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdown, Coatings, Orlean & Elastick Cloths, Forrest do. Plaines, Kerseys, and Halfthies, Rose & Duffell Blankets; Flannels, worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery; Ladies Lace Caps, Handkerchiefs and Sleeves Lace, Cambrick, Muslin do. do. do. Shawls, Spider Webbs, do. Camarick Muslin, Book do. India, do. do. Silk Plush do. Velvett, Silk and Cotton Girdles, Calicoes, Chintzes, Camels hair Shawls, Extra long Silk and Wash leather gloves, Irish Linen, Gurrahs, Ticklenburgs, Hessians, &c. &c,

A case of FASHIONABLE HATS.

Oct. 20. d1weo2w.

TO LET,

A two story FRAME HOUSE on King, between Pitt and St. Asaph streets, in a good situation for a retail store.——ALSO, a one story HOUSE on St. Asaph, between King and Prince streets, and a STORE on King, at the corner of Royal street. For terms apply to

Adam Lynn.

Who has just received,

A case of GUNS, and a few pair of gilt farm pier LOOKING GLASSES, DRESSING GLASSES, &c. &c. &c.

Aug. 24. eo

TO RENT OR LEASE,

A Mill, not long since built, on the North side of the Rapahannock River, at the Falls, just above the towns of Fredericksburg and Falmouth, in a fine wheat and corn country. She has at present one pair of stones for wheat and one pair for corn, with a Kiln annexed. The corn stones will be taken out and replaced with a pair for wheat if desired, and any thing else done that may be necessary to make her completely a manufacturing mill. There is on the premises a covenient house for a Miller with a small family. The terms will be reasonable. For further particulars apply to

Robt. Dunbar.

Falmouth (Virginia) Oct. 24. 2aw3w‡.

THE SUBSCRIBER

(Late of Norfolk,)

Having taken the store, formerly kept by Mr. Dunlap, a few doors above the Indian Queen Tavern, offers for sale, an assortment of

GROCERIES & DRY GOODS,

which he has laid in on very low terms, and he invites house keepers to try their quality,

He has now on hand,

French Brandy of good flavor and proof at 7/6 per gallon,

Cherry Bounce made of the same, for family use do.

Antigua Rum at 6s.

Red Port Wine six dollars per dozen,

Sugars, Salt, Bacon, & Cheese, &c.

Stoughton's genuine bitters, faithfully prepared from the true receipt of the proprietor, in London.

Irish Linens, India Cotton, English Cloths, Shoes and Hats.

A quantity of German Beeds, suitable for country stores.

WATCHES warrented sound.

A few Paackages of Engravings, and Pictures elegantly framed—cheap for cash, Country produce or dry goods.

C. W. Jansen.

Nov. 7. 2aw2w

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